

[XXI<sup>st</sup> Year.]

THURSDAY, September 5, 1765.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1061.]

To be HIRED by the Year, or SOLD, A NEGRO, that is a very good BLACK SMITH, fit for all Sorts of Ship Work, or Country Business. Enquire at the Printing-Office.

TEN POUNDS REWARD. WHEREAS some evil-minded Person did, on Monday Night last, in a cruel and barbarous Manner, Stab in the Guts, and otherwise Beat and Bruise, the Subscriber's Horse, of which Wounds he died the next Morning. Whoever will discover the Person or Persons, who were Guilty of that most cruel and barbarous Act, so that he, she, or they, may be convicted of the Crime, shall receive the above Reward. (3<sup>rd</sup>) RICHARD MACKVIE.

WHEREAS little Regard has been paid to the Subscriber's Advertisement in this Gazette: This is, for the last Time in this Way, to desire all Persons Indebted to them, to call and pay off their respective Balances, or settle the same by giving Bond, and Security if required, for which longer Indulgence will be given. And those who neglect to comply with this Request, Suits will be commenced against them immediately, by THOMAS RICHARDSON, and Company.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, for Cash or Tobacco, together, or divided into two Parcels, ABOUT £. 400 prime Cost of GOODS, consisting of Irish Linens, Sheetings, Ostrichs, Mens and Womens Shoes, Mens fine and coarse Hats, Kendall Cottons, coarse and fine Broad-Cloths, Shallons, Cotton Velvet, Sagathy, Duroy, figur'd Dimity, &c. DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER.

WANTED, AN OVERSEER, well Qualified to undertake the Management of a Farm, and that can come well Recommended. If he has a Wife that is used to a Dairy, and no young Children, he will be the more agreeable. Enquire at the Printing-Office.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco, A TRACT of LAND called Willfire Plains, containing upwards of 400 Acres, lying within two Miles of Bryan's Town, in Charles County, on the 2d Day of September next, at the Premises. SAMUEL PARRAN.

ANY Person willing to Contract for the Building a BALL-ROOM in ANNAPOLIS, may see the Plan at Mr. Richardson's Store, to whom they are desired to give in their Proposals in Writing, in Order to their being laid before the Managers.

TO BE SOLD, THE LANCASHIRE FORGE, consisting of Two Fineries, a Chafery, and one Hammer; together with about 400 Acres of very valuable Land, situate upon Deer-Creek, a fine Stream of Water, in Baltimore County, about 12 Miles from the Head of Bush River, and 7 from the nearest navigable Parts of Susquehanna. For Title and Terms, apply to the Subscriber, at Nottingham Forges, upon the Great Falls of Gunpowder River. CORBIN LEE.

WHEREAS one JOHN HUNT, who left England, and in the Year 1748 lived in St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County, Maryland, as a Saddler, and removed to Westons Parish in the same County; from thence, 'tis said, he went to Cumberland in Georgia, and from thence to St. Augustine; and in January, 1764, as it is also said, he ordered a Cargo of Goods from London, to be directed to Messrs. Barton and Regent in St. Augustine, to be left with Messrs. Hoopers and Scalowis, in Charles-Town, South-Carolina: If the said John Hunt be still Alive, and will apply to the Subscriber, living in Baltimore-Town, Maryland, he will hear of Something to his Advantage. If he is Dead, which is most likely, any Person that will bring a proper Certificate of his Death to the Subscriber, shall receive a REWARD of FIVE GUINEAS. JOHN MERRYMAN, junr.

IND, in Charles-Street. All Persons ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate after: And-Long Ones in Proportion.

From the BOSTON EVENING POST, August 19. Bondage is Ignorance, and he that sees, Needs no Director Cure for that Disease; Knowledge and Liberty, go Hand in Hand, Fools only will obey, when Knaves command. The servid Yoke no longer can be borne, When once he sees, he must the Grievance scorn.

It is well observed by an ingenious political Writer, That the first Article of Safety, in Princes and States, lies in avoiding all Councils, or Designs of Innovation, in ancient and established Forms and Laws, especially those concerning LIBERTY, PROPERTY and RELIGION; which are the Possessions Men will ever have most at Heart, and be most tenacious of retaining: By avoiding which Designs of Innovation, they will leave the Channel of known and common Justice clear and undisturbed.

The next Thing wherein that Safety consists, is, pursuing the true and common Interests of the Nation, or People they Govern; without espousing those of any Party or Faction; or, if these are so formed in a State, that they must incline to one or other, then to chuse or favour that which is most popular, or wherein the greatest or strongest Part of the People appear to be engaged. For as the End of Government appears to be Salus populi, so the Strength of the Government is the Consent of the People: From whence arose the Maxim of Vox populi, Vox Dei: That is, the Governors who are but few, will ever be forced to follow the Strength of the Governed, who are many, let them be either People or Armies, by which they Govern.—The People are the Bulk of Mankind, for whose Sake, it is not amiss to believe, that Government was originally erected.

These very just and pertinent Observations, must naturally lead us into some Reflections on the present unhappy Situation of Affairs in the Northern Colonies. The People inhabiting the several Governments in North-America, are generally true and loyal Subjects to the KING, and have for a long Time enjoyed the Privileges of British Subjects, and tasted the Sweets of English Liberty. It is no Wonder then, that the most distant Approaches of Arbitrary Power should spread a general Consternation among them. The Notices of the STAMP-ACT in particular, have raised the Alarm, and transmitted it thro' the whole Continent, and it is generally considered, as an Encroachment, unprecedented and unconstitutional, pregnant of innumerable Woes and Calamities, to the oppressed People. An Act, which, when it takes place, the Evils of it will perhaps be more sensibly felt, than at present can easily be imagined.

The best that can now be said of it is, that it must be considered as an entering Wedge, or Introduction to future Oppressions and Impositions.—It is generally thought (and that not without good Reason) that this Trojan Horse, this Engine, big with exorbitant Mischiefs, was projected and framed in one of the principal Northern Governments. And if any of the Sons of New-England, descended from worthy Ancestors, were concerned in its Formation, with a View to Lucrative Polls and Employments, how can they hold up their Heads, amidst the Reproaches and Execrations of a justly enraged People? Can they think to escape the Scourge of Tongues? Or that they will not be burlesqu'd, and pasquinaded in every News-Paper, and lampoon'd by every Pamphleteer? But not to dwell upon this disagreeable Subject any longer, we shall only recommend to such Gentlemen a serious Perusal of those most apposite Lines in Addison's Cato.—

O Porcius, is there not some chosen Curse, Some hidden Thunder in the Stores of Heaven, Red with uncommon Wrath, to blast the Man Who swears his Greatness to his Country's Ruin?

At a Town-Meeting of the Town of Providence, in the Colony of Rhode-Island, on the 13th Day of August, 1765.

It is Voted and Resolved, That the following Instructions be given to the Gentlemen, who represent this Corporation in General Assembly.

As a full and free Enjoyment of British Liberty, and of our particular Rights as Colonists,

long since precisely known and ascertained by uninterrupted Practice and Usage from the first Settlement of this Country down to this Time, is of unspeakable Value, and strenuously to be contended for by the dutiful Subjects of the best Frame of Government in the World, any Attempts to deprive them thereof must be very alarming, and ought to be opposed, although in a decent Manner, yet with the utmost Firmness.—We conceive that some late Resolutions of the Parliament of Great-Britain, for taxing us without our own Consent, have a Tendency to divest us of our most valuable Privileges as Englishmen; and that the Measures adopted by the Ministry and the Parliament in this Behalf, if carried into Execution, will be a manifest Infracton of our inherent Rights, as Members of the British Government, and unspeakably injurious in the present distressed and involved State of the Colony.

The Ministry, in Justification of this Encroachment upon the incontestible Rights of his Majesty's liege Subjects in these Parts of the World, have pretended that the Colonies are represented in Parliament by the British Members. The contrary is so evident, that a bare Denial of the Position is sufficient to refute it.

The Refusal of the Parliament to hear the humble Petitions of the Colonies against the Stamp-Act, the Enlargement of the Admiralty Jurisdiction, and the burdening Trade, we look upon as a great Grievance, and directly against our Rights as Subjects.

With the utmost Concern and Dread we consider the Extension of the Powers of the Court of Admiralty; and must freely declare to the whole World, that we look upon our natural Rights to be diminished in the same Proportion as the Powers of that Court are extended: And in this Particular we are unhappily distinguished from our Fellow-Subjects in Britain.

We then think it needful, in this critical Conjunction, to give unto you, who are our Deputies, some Instructions to be by you observed in your Representation of us in General Assembly.

In the first Place, we recommend it to you, in the most express Manner, to use your utmost Endeavours, that Commissioners be appointed by the Assembly to meet with the Commissioners from the other Colonies on the Continent, at New-York, on the first Day of October next, agreeable to the Proposal and Request of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, signified to this Colony, in order to unite in a Petition to the King, for Relief from the Stamp-Act, and other Grievances.

In the Choice of these Commissioners, we are assured, from our Knowledge of your Virtue, that you will pay more Attention to Merit, Skill in public Business, and a Zeal for the Welfare of the Colonies, than to any other Consideration.

We likewise request you to do all in your Power, consistent with our Relation to Great-Britain, towards postponing the Introduction of the Stamp-Act into this Colony, until the Colonies may have Opportunity to be heard in Defence of such just Rights, as they will be deprived of by an Execution of it. And to this End, that you endeavour to procure our essential Rights and Privileges to be asserted in General Assembly, by Votes or Resolves to the following Effect, viz.

1. That the first Adventurers, Settlers of this his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, brought with them, and transmitted to their Posterity, and all other his Majesty's Subjects since inhabiting in this his Majesty's Colony, all the Privileges and Immunities, that have at any Time been held, enjoyed, and possessed by the People of Great-Britain.

2. That by a Charter, granted by King Charles the Second, in the fifteenth Year of his Reign, it is declared and granted unto the Governor and Company of this Colony, and their Successors, that all and every the Subjects of his said Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, which were then planted within the said Colony, or which should thereafter go to inhabit within the said Colony, and all and every of their Children which had been born there, or which should afterwards be born there, or on the Seas going thither, or returning from thence, should have and enjoy all Liberties and Immunities

of free and natural Subjects within any of the Dominions of his said Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes whatsoever, as if they and every of them were born within the Realm of England.

3. That his Majesty's liege People of this Colony have enjoyed the Right of being governed by their own Assembly, in the Article of Taxes and internal Police; and that the same hath never been forfeited, or any other Way yielded up, but hath been constantly recognized by the King and People of Britain.

4. That therefore his Majesty, or his Substitutes, together with the General Assembly of this Colony, have, in their representative Capacity, the only exclusive Right to lay Taxes and Imposts upon the Inhabitants of this Colony; and that every Attempt to vest such Power in any Person or Persons whatever, other than the General Assembly aforesaid, is unconstitutional, and hath a manifest Tendency to destroy British, as well as American Liberty.

5. That his Majesty's liege People, the Inhabitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield Obedience to any Law or Ordinance, designed to impose any internal Taxation whatsoever upon them, other than the Laws and Ordinances of the General Assembly aforesaid.

And inasmuch as it hath lately been drawn into Question, how far the People of this his Majesty's Dominion of Rhode-Island have the Right of being tried by Juries, we earnestly recommend it to you to procure an Act to be passed, if it may be done, declaring that the Courts of Common Law only, and not any Court of Admiralty, have, and ought to have Jurisdiction in all Causes growing and arising in this Colony, on Account of levying or collecting any internal Taxes, or of any Matters relating thereto: And that such Process and Way of Trial shall hereafter be had and used in such Matters, as have been usual and accustomed Time out of Mind. And further, that no Decree of any Court of Admiralty, respecting these Matters, shall be executed in this Colony.

We think that an Address of Thanks ought to be voted by the General Assembly to those Gentlemen, who distinguished themselves at the last Session of Parliament, in Defence of Liberty and the Colonies; in particular to General Conway, and Colonel Isaac Barré.

As to other Matters, not of such general Concernment as the foregoing, we leave their Management to your Prudence and Judgment, in which we put the greatest Confidence.

A true Copy. Witnesses, JAMES ANGELL, Town-Clerk.

LONDON, June 22.

ON the 15th at Night a dreadful Fire broke out at Wapping, which destroyed Thirty-one Dwelling-Houses, besides Ware and Out-Houses. Some Vessels took Fire, but were saved; most of the Inhabitants lost their All, several had their Arms and Legs broke, in endeavouring to save their Children from the Flames. It is suspected this Calamity was occasioned by some wicked Incendiaries.

It is assured that no less than 42 Changes will soon take Place in Departments of Consequence to the Public, among which we hear, from good Authority, the following are already fixed.

President of the Council, Duke of Newcastle. Secretaries of State, Duke of Grafton, and Mr. Pitt.

First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Temple. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. George Grenville.

Secretary of War, the Place to affix the Sir George Saville.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Marquis of Rockingham.

Master of the Horse, Duke of Portland.

Charles Townshend, Esq; to continue Paymaster of the Forces.

